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In the chapters on the attitude of the courts towards the constitutionality of labor legislation, the distinction between social justice and civil justice is consistently applied and well worked out. The author shows precedents where some courts, especially the Supreme Court of the United States, have recognized these principles, but only in cases where the actual conditions have been brought before them by counsel in such abundance that they recognize them as "matters of general knowledge." The criticism of the courts, therefore, falls back on the lawyers and referees who have not had the training adequate to assemble and present the facts of these new and actual conditions, and who, therefore, like the courts, rely upon such precedents as they can find. Even with this array of facts, some of the courts resort to their antiquated notions of liberty. In this predicament the only remedy is the slow and usually impossible amendment to the Constitution. But then, "constitutional amendments are not necessary. All that is needed is to have the new meaning read into the present phrases." The predicament then resolves itself into either the social and economic training of the lawyers, or the more rapid methods of amending the constitutions. Groat seems to take the former view. He does not attach much importance to the device of commissions composed of both lawyers and laymen with power to investigate and make conclusive findings of the facts.

JOHN R. COMMONS.

Le Mouvement Syndical. By SYLVAIN HUMBERT. (Paris: Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie. 1912. Pp. 100. 0.75 fr.)

This little volume is one of a series of eleven volumes published in 1912 under the general title *Histoire des Partis Socialistes en France*. The series is a history of the socialist ideas and socialist parties in France since the Great Revolution. Only one volume, however, is devoted to the period from 1789 to 1871; all the others treat of the various phases of French socialism since the Commune. The editor, M. Alexander Zévaès, belonged at one time to the Guedist party—the most orthodox Marxian party in France—but is now a member of the Republican-Socialist party, which was organized in December, 1911, by socialistic groups and factions which could not or would not join the generally recognized Socialist party. The program of the Republican-Socialist party is a mixture of collectivist and individualist ideas and propositions which are to be carried out peacefully and gradually.

M. Humbert's volume is practically a resumé of the salient facts of the syndicalist movement in France. It touches on the significant dates, on the statistics of the movement, on the methods of the *Confédération Générale du Travail*, on the struggle of ideas in the movement, on the syndicalist press, but "touches" merely. The author does not treat his subject adequately, probably because of lack of space. The historical perspective is lacking, and hardly any analysis of the conditions which stimulated the growth of French syndicalism can be said to have been given. No new point of view is developed, no new facts are brought out, and the booklet can hardly be considered a contribution to the literature of the subject. The best that may be said for it is that as a resumé of the syndicalist movement it may refresh the memory of those who take the trouble to read it.

LOUIS LEVINE.

Die deutschen Wanderarbeitsstätten. By EPHREM RICKING. (M. Gladbach: Volksvereins-Verlag. 1912. Pp. 148. 2.50 m.)

For thirty years there has progressed in Germany a movement for the protection of workmen who wander in search of employment. They are received in special stations from which they may go out, after working for their board and night's rest, to try the chances of more settled employment in the neighborhood. The author of the present succinct study reviews the history of this movement, laying emphasis upon the labors of its ardent chief supporter, the late von Bodelschwingh (one of the most interesting characters surely in recent German social history), and finding a chief milestone in the Prussian law of 1907. This law gave to the provincial governments the right to compel the establishment of public stations for wanderers; several important governments have seen fit to enact ordinances accordingly; others are making further study.

Opinion in Germany is not at one concerning the utility of the *Wanderarbeitsstätten*. Yet their sponsors have considered the Prussian law successful and many have urged that an imperial law of similar intention be enacted. Their desire in this respect the author shares. Not detracting from the actual accomplishment of the efficient systems of public labor exchanges and of the labor colonies, he yet argues that neither of these is so well fitted to connect employer and workman for some tasks as is a regulated and safeguarded plan of wandering.